

# The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N<sup>o</sup>. 349

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1732-3.

Some Observations on the natural Strength and Security of this Kingdom.



Believe every one of my Readers hath run before me, in this Part of the Argument, and concluded that I mean, by our natural Strength, the Royal Navy of England and the known Bravery of our People; who might be easily form'd into a regular Militia, sufficient to answer all the Purposes of a standing Army.

On these two Bulwarks our Ancestors have rely'd with Safety for many Generations, and the most glorious of our former Kings have desired no other Guard, in Times of Peace abroad, though They had powerful Competitors and Parties against Them within the Bowels of the Kingdom; for even during the long and bloody Contests between the Houses of York and Lancaster, it is very remarkable that whichever Party happen'd to prevail, They disbanded their Army, as soon as the Action was over, and scorn'd to secure Themselves, by subjecting the Kingdom to a military Government.

These Points have been fully explain'd already by several Writers of the first Note; but the constant Reiteration of the same Arguments for the Continuance of a standing Army, from Time to Time, make it necessary to repeat the same Antidotes against them, by inculcating into the Minds of the People where their real Strength and Security consist.

I will begin with our maritime Force; by which I mean our commercial Navigation, with all the vast Advantages arising from it, as well as our Ships of War.

I suppose it will not be deny'd that We are at present posselt of the finest Navy, both for Number and Strength, in the whole World; perhaps, I might add a much finer one than England itself could ever boast of before, in any Age; unless it hath been suffer'd to decline very lately; which I hope We have no Reason to suppose, or believe.

It will likewise be allow'd that no Country excels us in the Skill, Bravery and Hardiness of our Seamen. This is amply confess'd by the Conduct of all Nations, even the worst of our Enemies, who have left no Arts untry'd to delude Them into their Service; and I heartily wish They had not succeeded so well in their Attempts.

Our principal Interest therefore consists in maintaining a strong naval Power, and encouraging an extended Commerce. These two Points have a mutual and necessary Dependence on each other; for as Trade cannot be carry'd to any great Height, in the present Circumstances of Affairs, without a sufficient Power to protect it against all our Enemies and Competitors; so neither is it possible for us to keep up such a Power, without the Advantages of a large and flourishing Trade.

In the next Place, a strict Regulation ought to be observed in the Management of our Marine; by making a just Disposition of naval Preferments; and giving our Sailors all possible Encouragement to continue in our Service, by good Usage, regular Payment, and prohibiting their Officers from defrauding Them of their legal Right.

The common Method of manning our Fleets by Impressment is another Point, which deserves particular Notice. I am verily perswaded, for my own Part, that this violent Way of proceeding hath thin'd our Fleets and tempted our Mariners to enter into foreign Service more than any Thing else; unless it be pinching their Bellies and cheating Them of their just Dues; two Hardships, which a brave English Sailor can never forgive, and which ought, indeed, to be severely punished. I don't know how far this Practice of Impressment may be authorized by Custom and long Usage; but it is so far from being warranted by any Law, as far as I can find, that it seems inconsistent with Magna Charta itself, and the common Rights of all Englishmen established by it. Sure I am, that it carries a very arbitrary Air, and looks more like a Turkish than an English Custom, to see an industrious poor Man seiz'd in the Streets, or upon the Water, by a Gang of Ruffians, and dragg'd away, like a Felon, from his Business and his Family, against his Consent, and without any Conviction of Guilt, by a lawless Trial of his Countrymen. It is likewise of very pernicious Consequence to Trade and Merchandize, as well as prejudicial to the Service of our Navy.—But This is so tedious a Subject, that I must defer the farther Examination of it to some other Opportunity, and shall now proceed to the Point in Hand.

Whilst We are able to keep up such a naval Power, in its full Vigour, by employing it in the Protection, Encouragement and Extension of our Commerce, by which only it can be supported, We shall easily maintain the Sovereignty of the Seas; and whilst We continue Masters of that Element, We may safely despise any Invasions, or

Attempts from abroad. It is this maritime Force, commercial as well as military, and not the Number of our regular Troops (as the honourable Gentleman is pleas'd to assert) by which every State measures our Strength, and on which our Influence and Credit, in the public Negotiations of Europe, must intirely depend.

But We are told by Mr. Walsingham that there can be no absolute Dependence on a naval Force, to oppose or defeat an Invasion of this Island.—Did any Writer ever assert that We can absolutely depend on a naval Force; or will any Body pretend to say that there is any absolute Dependence on a standing Army; or on both an Army and a Fleet; or, indeed, on any human Security whatsoever; as We found, to our Benefit, at the late glorious Revolution? Armies may revolt of their own Accord; or be corrupted; or surpriz'd; or posted in wrong Places; or drawn into Ambuscades; besides other Accidents and Contingences of the like Nature, which are common to Armies, as well as Fleets. But what We assert is, that England, as an Island, may depend with infinitely more Security on a Fleet than a standing Army. This is undoubtedly true; and This is sufficient for our present Purpose.

We know, says He, that the same Wind, which brings the Invader upon our Coasts, will often shut up our Fleets in our own Harbours.—To illustrate This, He adds the following Instance, by Way of Question.—Did not King James the second's Fleet lye Wind-bound in the Mouth of the Thames, when the Prince of Orange sail'd by in his Passage to Torbay, where He land'd?

This is the old stale Topick, which hath been constantly trumpet up to shew the Necessity of a standing Army, in Times of Peace, from the right honourable Author of the BALLANCING LETTER, in King William's Reign, down to another right honourable Gentleman and his Advocates, at present. But it hath been so often answer'd, in the strongest and clearest Manner, that I shall contract my Observations upon it into as short a Compass as possible.

One would be inclin'd to think, from this Way of Reasoning, that a naval Armament, sufficient to conquer England, could be equip'd all on a sudden and in the Dark, without giving us, or any of our Allies, the least Alarm; whereas nobody can be ignorant that the necessary Preparations for such an Enterprize take up a great deal of Time, and require such a Number of Ships, both for Transports and Convoys, that all Europe must be fast asleep, if it should pass unobserved. It is well known that the Spanish Armada (at that Time, the Terror of the whole World) consist'd of but eighteen thousand Men; and it is still fresh in our Memory that King William brought over but fourteen thousand, in six or seven hundred Ships; so that nothing but the most egregious Indolence, or even Sottishness, can ever expose us to such an Attempt, without some Warning and Time for Defence.

This seems to have been the Case of the late King James; who, very happily for us, paid no Regard to all the repeated Advices from France, concerning the Prince of Orange's Design, and could not be induced to believe it, till the Prince declared his Intentions Himself, and was preparing to set Sail from Holland.

As to King James's Fleet lye Wind-bound in the Mouth of the Thames, when the Prince of Orange sail'd by, it hath been much doubted whether our Deliverer was not, at least, as much oblig'd to the Affections of the Officers and Seamen, who compos'd that Fleet, as to the Winds, for his Passage to Torbay, without any Molestation.

But however that Affair might stand, it is certain that such a Disposition might be made of our Fleet, upon any Apprehensions of Danger, that it would be exceedingly difficult for any considerable Squadron to escape us.—The Spanish Invasion of Scotland, in the last Reign, with an Army of three hundred Men, is so very ridiculous a Proof of our Insecurity, and the Unreasonableness of depending on a naval Power, that I am ashamed to take any farther Notice of it. I suppose, it was mention'd only for Want of better Arguments.

But let us go farther still, and allow every Thing, which the Advocates for standing Armies can possibly desire. Let us suppose that some foreign Power, in the Interest of the Pretender, should conjure up a great naval Armament, all on a sudden, without any Body's Notice, and find Means to steal it into England, by the Assistance of a dark Night, or a favourable Wind; yet I should be glad to know what They are to do, when They get here; for though They might land upon us, in such a clandestine Manner, I presume it would not be altogether so easy for Them to sculk back again, or a very difficult Matter for us to intercept their Supplies.

The Case then is thus, (as I chuse to express it in Mr. Trenchard's Words) that twenty thousand Men, of which very few can be Horse, are landed in England, without any human Probability of being supply'd from abroad.

This Army, says He, shall never march twenty Miles into the Country; for They cannot put Themselves in a marching Posture in less than a Fortnight, or three Weeks, and by that Time We may have 100,000 Militia drawn down upon Them; whereof 10,000 shall be Horse, and as many Dragoons as We please; and if this Militia does nothing else but drive the Country, cut off their Foragers and Stragglers; possess Themselves of the Deliees, and intercept Provisions, their Army must be destroyed in a short Time.

If this Reasoning is just, in any Degree, and it was never yet answer'd, what Danger can We possibly apprehend from such an Invasion, when our Militia is back'd with a Body of five or six thousand regular Troops, besides a sufficient Number to man our Garrisons and secure Scotland?

This was the Opinion of the late Duke of Marlborough; who declared, as I have been told, upon a very important Occasion, that He would undertake to defeat any Body of Men, which could possibly be landed upon us by Surprise, with only his own Regiment of Guards, two or three Regiments of Dragoons, and such a Train of Artillery, as He could easily draw out against Them; whereas They could not possibly bring any with Them of any Consequence. Besides, it ought to be considered that having no fortify'd Towns to secure Themselves, till People could come in to join Them, it would be impossible for Them to stand long against such a Force.

King William, indeed, found an easy Passage thro' all these Obstacles, by a wonderful Concurrence of Incidents in his Favour; yet even all These might not have been sufficient, if the Way had not been paved for Him by that well-grounded Disaffection, which had spread itself so generally amongst all Ranks of People, not only in Town and Country, not only in the Camp, the Fleet and the Court, but amongst his Favourites, his Relations, and even his very Children Themselves.

To This the Success of the Revolution was intirely owing; and This is a demonstrative Proof that the Affections of the People are a much stronger Security to the Prince than Armies, and Fleets, and Ministers, and Riches, with all the other Props and Scaffoldings, that are commonly made Use of to support a Throne.

But this surprizing Series of lucky Accidents in our Favour, at that Time, hath been always mention'd as little less than miraculous; and therefore nothing can be more unreasonable than to keep up a numerous standing Army, in order to defeat a Coincidence of Events, which never happen'd before, and perhaps may never happen again; for as We ought not to depend upon Miracles for our Preservation, so I hope We have done nothing to expect, or deserve such an extraordinary Interposition of Providence for our Destruction. But to return;

Militias are the natural, the strongest and most proper Defence of free Countries. They have always been rely'd upon in England as such, till the Reign of King Charles the second and were never found insufficient; for when was England ever over-run by any foreign Power, against their own Consent, for Want of a standing Army?

Sir Robert Cotton being consulted upon an important Occasion, in the Beginning of King Charles the first's Reign, gave this Advice at the Council-Table. "There must be, to withstand a foreign Invasion, a Proportion of Sea and Land-Forces; and it is to be consider'd that no March by Land can be of that Speed to make Head against the Landing of an Enemy. Then it follows, that there is no such Prevention as to be Master of the Sea."

For the Land Forces, if it were for an offensive War, the Men of less Livelyhood were best spared; and We used formerly to make such War Purgamenta Reipublicæ, if We made no farther Purchase by it. But for the Safety of the Commonwealth, the Wisdom of all Times did never intrust the public Cause to any other than to such as had a Portion in the public Adventure; and That We saw in 1588, when the Care of the Queen and of the Council did make the Body of that large Army (to oppose the Spanish Armada) no other than of the Train'd Bands; which, with the Auxiliaries of the Realm, amount'd to no less than twenty-four thousand Men. Neither were any of These drawn forth from their Country and proper Habitations before the End of May, that it might be no long Grievance to the Publick; such Discontentments being to us a more fatal Enemy than any foreign Forces.

In the same Advice to the King, He lets Him know how the People resent'd his keeping up an Army

\* See Rushworth's Collections, Vol. I. Page 469.

"in the Winter, though We were then in War both with France and Spain.—The Words are These;

And the dangerous Disasters to the People are not a little improved by the unexampled Course, as They conceive, of retaining an Inland Army in Winter Season, when former Times of general Fear, as in 1588, produced none such; and makes Them, in their distracted Fears, conjecture idly that it was rais'd wholly to subject their Fortunes to the Will of Power rather than of Law, and to make good some farther Breach upon their Liberties and Freedoms at home, rather than to defend us from any Force abroad.

Having cited these Passages, in which such honourable mention is made of Queen Elizabeth, I hope the Reader will excuse one Quotation more, which contains a Story of the same excellent Princess, very much to our present Purpose.

When the Duke of Alençon came over to England, and for some Time had admired the Riches of the City, the Conduct of her Government, and the Magnificence of her Court, He ask'd Her, amidst so much Splendour, where were her Guards? which Question she resolv'd a few Days after, when she took Him in her Coach through the City, and pointing to the People (who received Her in Crowds, with repeated Acclamations) These, said she, my Lord, are my Guards. These have their Hands, their Hearts and their Purse always ready at my Command; and These, says the Author, were Guards indeed; who defended Her through a long and successful Reign of forty-four Years against all the Machinations of Rome, the Power of Spain, a disputed Title, and the perpetual Conspiracies of her own Popish Subjects; a Security, the Roman Emperors could not boast of, with all their Pretorian Bands, and their Eastern and Western Armies.

Give me Leave to add, that these Guards are attended with no Jealousies of the People, concerning their Liberties; nor with any Complaints of burthensome Taxes and Impositions to support them.

But to This it hath been objected, by the honourable Gentleman and his Advocates, that the Circumstances of Europe are intirely alter'd in this Respect; that formerly the Armies of all Nations consisted in Militias only; whereas, at present, there is no State in Europe, which does not keep up a Body of regular Forces; and therefore it is absolutely necessary for Us to do the same, for our own Security.

I have drawn up this Objection in its full Force, and will now give it a particular Reply.

In the first Place, I must confess, and I do it very freely, that Militias were originally the only standing Force in all Nations; but how came these poplar Guards to be turn'd into mercenary Armies? I am afraid We shall find, upon Examination, that this Alteration took Place much about the same Time that other Alterations were made in the Constitution of their Governments, and when most of the free States of Europe were converted into absolute Monarchies. Nay, if We enquire a little farther, I believe it will appear that, in every particular State, the Loss of Liberty and the Establishment of standing Armies have constantly gone Hand in Hand; or that one hath been immediately succeeded by the other.

I must therefore take the Liberty to observe, that This is a very bad Argument for perpetuating a standing Army in England, and carries the most infamous Reflection on his present Majesty's Reign.

The other Part of the Objection (that there is no State, at present, in Europe, which does not keep up a Body of regular Forces.) I take to be false; or at least so, in some Degree; for are there no Instances of any Countries, now in Europe, where Militias are intrusted with the Safeguard of the Community?—Even in Holland it self (though situated on the Continent, near powerful Neighbours) are not the Inland and Trading Towns defended by the Burgers Themselves; and is not This the Case of the Swiss Cantons, as well as of several free States in Italy and Germany?

But supposing there were no such Instances at present, and that mercenary Armies are grown fashionable all over Europe; why must We follow the Example of other Nations, without the same Reason since the Sea is our Frontier, and will effectually preserve us from any sudden Insults and Incursions? In Queen Elizabeth's Reign, the Spaniards maintain'd a large standing Army in Flanders, which is as near us as France; and yet that wise Princess did not think it necessary to secure Herself, or to curb her People, with the same mercenary Forces, though Philip was her implacable Enemy, and there was a powerful Party in the Kingdom, continually plotting against her Life. Nay, even when the mighty Armada, composed of regular Troops, was just ready to burk upon Her, she trusted to the ancient Defence of the Kingdom, and advanced against Them at the Head of her Train'd Bands.—I should therefore be glad to know the Reasons why a Militia may not be made as capable of defending their Country now, as in her Time.

I would not be thought to mean that our present untrain'd Bands are fit for this Service, or indeed for any Service, besides furnishing the Town with a ridiculous Diversion, and cramming their Guts at the Expence of their industrious Fellow-Subjects. For this Reason, They have been long laid aside, for the Ease of the People, in all the Counties of England, except Middlesex; where there seems, at present, to be the least Occasion for Them; and where an Intermision, for one Year, gave the Inhabitants Reason to hope for a continued Relief, as long as it shall be judg'd necessary to keep up so large a Number of

regular Forces; but We may see, even from this Instance, how hard it is to deliver ourselves from an Army, of any Kind, when once establish'd; so just is that witty Sarcasm of the late Mr. Gay;

Soldiers are perfect Devils in their Way,  
When once They're rais'd, They're curs'd hard to lay.

But nothing can be more absurd and contrary to Reason than to suppose that the Militia cannot be made useful.—From whence is our present Army rais'd and recruited but from the Body of the People?—Are there not Multitudes still left behind, made of the same rugged Materials; capable of undergoing the same Hardships; and fearless to partake in the same Dangers?—Is the requisite Knowledge and Art of a common Soldier so very hard to be attained; or does the calling a Man by a different Name, and clapping a red Coat upon his Back make such a wonderful Change in his Constitution? May not a great Part of the present Army, when disbanded, and even some of the Officers be incorporated into the Militia; and will They lose any Part of their Courage, or their Skill by such an Alteration?—But it is ridiculous to propose any Scheme, of this Kind, whilst there is so manifest a Disinclination to the Thing itself, and whilst no Pains are spared to make the Militia contemptible, as well as useless. Whenever any Man in Power shall think fit to set about such a Work in Earnest, and upon an honest Plan, He will not want Proposals and Assistance enough to effect it.—God knows many Things, of a more difficult and intricate Nature, have been accomplished with incredible Success!

But if it should be still insisted on, that the Circumstances of Europe are so much alter'd, as to put us on a Level with our Neighbours on the Continent; if our Situation on an Island is become of so much less Security than it was a Century ago; if our Navy and Militia are grown of little or no Use; but it is absolutely necessary, for the Safety of the present, royal Family, to perpetuate a numerous standing Army in this Kingdom; if This, I say, should be our Case, what is to be done? Is it not incumbent upon us, as a free People, to think of some farther Regulations, which may render this Army as little dangerous as possible to the Publick, as well as uneasy to the Officers Themselves, by ascertaining the Road to military Preferments, making their Commissions less precarious, and their Conduct, in other Stations, equally independent with the rest of their Fellow-Subjects.—

But This is too nice a Point for me to explain; for I may be charg'd, perhaps, with attacking the Prerogative, or endeavouring to stir up Sedition in the Army; yet whatever Interpretation may be put on these Papers, (and Experience tells me that I must not expect a very candid one) I am fully convinced that something of this Kind would be no less for the Honour of his Majesty, and the Stability of the Succession in his royal House, than for the Interest of popular Liberty and the Preservation of our Constitution; as I would undertake to demonstrate, if I were allow'd to speak with Freedom on so tender a Subject.

On Monday next will be Published, in Octavo,  
An ARGUMENT against EXCISES, in  
several Essays; first published in the Craftsman and now  
collected together.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of Gray's-Inn, Esq;  
Excise, a Monster worse than e'er before  
Frighted the Midwife, and the Mother tore;  
A thousand Hands she bath, a thousand Eyes,  
Breaks into Shops and into Cellars pries;  
With hundred Rows of Teeth the Shark exceeds,  
And on all Trades, like Calavar, she feeds;  
Chops off the Piece, wherever she close the Jaw,  
Else swallows all down her indented Maw;  
She stalks all Day in Streets, conceal'd from Sight,  
And flies, like Bats, with leathern Wings by Night;  
She wastes the Country, and on Cities preys;  
Her of a female Harpy, in Dog-Days,  
Black Birch, of all the Earib-born Race most hot,  
And most rapacious, like Himself begot,  
And of his Brat enow'd, as he increas'd,  
Revel'd in Incest with the Mongrel Beast.

A. MARVEL.  
Printed by H. HAINES at Mr. FRANKLIN's in Russell-  
Street, Covent-Garden. [Price One Shilling.]

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 9. It is advised from Constantinople, That the Deputies of the Regency of Algiers were departed thence, in their Return home, after having obtain'd a large Subsidy from the Grand Seigneur, and a Promise of powerful Assistance against the Spaniards, if the latter restore not Oran; and it is added, that the Porte was equipping a Fleet of Ships of War with all Diligence.

LONDON, January 6.

In our last we gave the Publick an Account of the Resolutions of the London Merchants, &c. against Excises from the Daily Papers; which being imperfect, We think our selves obliged to supply the Defects in our present by a true Copy of the said Resolutions; viz.

At a Meeting of a great Number of Citizens, Merchants and Traders, of the City of London, the 22d of December, 1732. They unanimously Resolved,

That the Citizens, Merchants, and Traders, here present, will act with the utmost Unanimity, and by all dutiful and lawful Methods, strenuously oppose any new Ex-

cise, or any Extension of the Excise Laws, under what ever Name, or Pretence, it may be attempted.

That the Committee, appointed for that Purpose, do wait on the Four Representatives of this City with the said Resolution; and, in the most earnest Manner, request them, in the Name of the said Citizens, Merchants, and Traders, to oppose, with the utmost Vigour and Resolution, any Motion of that Kind in the House of Commons; for should such Excise, or Extension of Excise Laws take Effect, it will be highly prejudicial to the Trade, Manufactures, and Navigation, as well as dangerous to the Liberties of the whole Kingdom.

That the said Committee do wait on every Citizen, who has a Seat in Parliament, with the same Resolution and Request.

We hear from Liverpool that at a general Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of that Corporation on Saturday last, They came to the same Resolutions with the Gentlemen of London, against any farther EXCISES.

On Wednesday last there was a Meeting of the principal Traders of the Borough of Southwark, when They resolv'd to depute proper Persons to wait on their two Representatives, and earnestly to desire them to oppose any Motion that shall be made in the House of Commons for a new EXCISE.

Yesterday evening there was a Meeting of the Deputies of the several Congregations of the Dissenters in and about this City for receiving the Report of the Committee that were appointed to consider the Matter, touching an Application to Parliament for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, when Samuel Hold'n, Esq; Chairman, told them that the Committee had renew'd their Applications for that Purpose and came to the following Resolutions.

Resolved that an Application to Parliament for a Repeal or Explanation of the Corporation and Test Acts is not like to be attended with Success.

Resolved, that upon this Consideration, such Application is apprehended by no means advisable.

We hear from the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, that there is now in Rehearsal, and will be perform'd in a Fortnight's Time, a new Comedy, call'd the MISER; alter'd from Moliere, and adapted to the English Stage, by Mr Fielding.

Letters from Weybridge say, that several mad Dogs have been kill'd in that Neighbourhood and about Guildford in Surrey, having done much Harm, besides terrifying the Inhabitants; and that the Inhabitants of Chertsey have commenc'd a Suit with a noble Lord at Weybridge for taking away a Foot Bridge over a little Brook, which has been there upwards of sixty Years, and would be of great Detriment to the People of both Towns if not set up again.

Letters from Chester advise, that at Six o' Clock Prayers at the Cathedral on Christmas Morning the Mob kick'd a Foot-Ball in the broad Isle at the beginning of Divine Service, and about the Middle of it went into the Choir, put out the Candles, abus'd and pull'd the Reader out of the Desk, and the Congregation went out in the Dark as well as they could.

On Saturday Night last Thomas Lestock, Esq; late Commodore of a Squadron of Ships in the West-Indies, arrived here with his Lady from Jamaica.

Orders have been sent from the Admiralty to the Master Builders of his Majesty's Yards at Chatham and Portsmouth, for equipping and cleaning several Men of War, to be ready for the Sea Service.

Samuel Kent, of Vaux-Hall, Esq; goes down next Week to Ipswich, to make Interest to represent that Borough in Parliament, in the Room of Col. Negus, deceased; but we hear that he will be opposed by Mr. Wollarton of Ipswich.

The Resolution, Capt. Boon, bound from Malaga to Bristol, was lately plunder'd by the Spaniards off Gibraltar, who detain'd the Ship some Time, under Pretence of taking her for an Algerine.

We hear that a Squadron of Men of War, from 40 to 80 Guns, will be sent up the Mediterranean, to demand Satisfaction for several Depredations that have been committed on our Merchants in those Parts.

There has lately been exported to Port about 9000 Quarters of Wheat, they having had a very bad Harvest in that Country; the Plantations and other Places have also fail'd, so that it's believ'd a considerable Quantity of that Grain will freely be exported, some Ships having lately arrived at Lynn in Norfolk, in order to buy.

Acc. Wednesday a Boat was over-set near Barn-Elms, and two Passengers were drown'd.

Dead. Monday dy'd at her House in Pall-Mall, the Countess of Clanrickard, Relict of the Earl of Clanrickard, who dy'd Nov. 29, 1726, and Mother of the present Earl, who is a Minor.—Last Week dy'd at her House in Kensington Square, Madam Sarah Houblon, the only surviving Daughter of Sir James Houblon, Knt.—Last Week Mr. Hunt, a Gentleman of a very plentiful Estate in Yorkshire, going into Kent to transact some Affairs, was suddenly taken with a vomiting of Blood at an Inn at Dartford, and died.—On Saturday last died, at his House in Greenwich, Theophilus Yong, Esq; formerly a Trader to the Coast of Africa, who is said to have died worth 70,000*l.* which he has left to his Daughter, a Maiden Lady.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 105. South Sea Annuity 110 1 8th. Bank 150 3 4th. India 156 1 half.